



## LAW ENFORCEMENT NALOXONE PROGRAM

Drug overdoses, especially prescription opioid overdoses are an increasing problem across our entire country. Naloxone hydrochloride is an effective opioid antidote that is safe and easy to use. In emergency situations police and sheriff's deputies are often the first people on the scene, giving law enforcement the opportunity to respond quickly to opioid overdoses. Armed with naloxone, law enforcement can reverse overdoses and save lives. A naloxone program will take some planning and organization to implement, but it will be well worth the effort.

### Naloxone Program Implementation

1. Develop a nasal naloxone office policy.

In order to have a well-functioning program, a policy should be in place to organize responder training, ordering replacement naloxone, and documenting use. An example of a policy is attached to be adjusted to fit specific office protocols.

2. Find a physician to write a standing order for naloxone.

Naloxone is currently a prescription drug requiring a physician's order. A standing order is a prescription used for multiple people who may not be personally examined by the prescriber but meet a criteria set up by the physician within a certain time frame. This is considered the best method to obtain naloxone for a program. A standing order naloxone prescription is good for one year. A small stock should be kept at the office, and replaced as vials are used or outdated. An example of a standing order form is attached.

Some places to look for a physician who is willing to prescribe using a standing order are the health department, jail medical provider, or county medical director. If physicians are reluctant to prescribe naloxone because of legal concerns, educational resources are available through Project Lazarus. Many states have adopted laws protecting those who prescribe and those who administer naloxone from civil and criminal litigation. The Good Samaritan Law is explained on a card included in the Naloxone Rescue Kits and may also be used as a stand-alone placard for physician's offices.

3. Order naloxone vials and nasal atomizers.

Naloxone can be purchased through a pharmacy. Spraying naloxone in nostrils using atomizers is the least invasive route of administration. Rescue kits are a helpful way to keep naloxone together with the required apparatus needed to save a person's life. It is a good idea for each rescue kit to include:

- Two 1mg/mL vials of naloxone hydrochloride (NDC 76329-3369-1).
- Two nasal atomizers – Luer-Lok® compatible mucosal atomizing devices (MAD-300®) Nasal drug delivery systems.



## Project Lazarus Naloxone Standing Order

Naloxone is indicated for the reversal of opioid overdose induced by natural or synthetic opioids in the setting of respiratory depression or unresponsiveness. It is contraindicated in patients known to be hypersensitive to naloxone hydrochloride.

This standing order authorizes trained Law Enforcement officers to maintain naloxone kits for the purpose of administering naloxone to a person with suspected opioid overdose in the setting of respiratory depression or unresponsiveness. This standing order authorizes trained Law Enforcement officers to administer naloxone to a person with suspected opioid overdose in the setting of respiratory depression or unresponsiveness.

### Order to dispense naloxone kit

Upon satisfactory assessment that the law enforcement officer to receive the naloxone kit has received training regarding recognizing and responding to suspected opioid overdose, dispense one naloxone kit, to include at a minimum:

- Two 2ml (1mg/mL) vials of naloxone hydrochloride (NDC 76329-3369-1).
- Two nasal atomizers.
- Printed materials regarding overdose prevention and treatment, to include information regarding recognizing and responding to suspected opioid overdose.

### Directions for administration

Administer naloxone to a person suspected of an opioid overdose with respiratory depression or unresponsiveness as follows:

1. If indicated, initiate rescue breathing.
  - a. Pop off tops of yellow delivery syringe and naloxone vial.
  - b. Gently screw naloxone vial into delivery syringe.
  - c. Screw mucosal atomizer device onto the delivery syringe.
  - d. Spray 1 ml (1/2 of vial) into each nostril.
  - e. If there is no change in 3-5 minutes, administer another dose of naloxone.
2. Continue rescue breathing and monitor respiration and responsiveness of naloxone recipient.

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Physician's Signature and License No.

Date

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Physician's Name (Print)

Order Expiration Date

## Draft Law Enforcement Policy for Naloxone Program

GENERAL ORDER#: _____	Manual Chapter Reference:
Section: Auxiliary and Technical Services	Issued: _____
Title: Nasal naloxone Program	Effective: _____
Accreditation Chapter Reference: _____	Amended Date: _____
Authorized Signature: _____	Amended G.O. #: _____
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### 1.0 Purpose.

To establish guidelines and regulations governing utilization of the nasal naloxone used by the \_\_\_\_\_ Police Department. The objective is to treat Opiate Overdoses and reduce fatal Opiate Overdoses.

### 2.0 Policy.

It is the policy of the \_\_\_\_\_ Police Department that all officers are required to be trained in the use of the nasal naloxone, by \_\_\_\_\_ and have an \_\_\_\_\_ by the \_\_\_\_\_ Department of Public Health (DPH), per guidelines of the Office of Emergency Services (OEMS).

### 3.0 Deployment.

The \_\_\_\_\_ Police Department will deploy its naloxone kits in the following primary locations:

- Desk Sergeant / Booking area
- One in each area car & K-9 Units
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

### 4.0 Naloxone use.

When using the naloxone kit officers will maintain universal precautions, perform patient assessment; determine unresponsiveness, absence of breathing and or pulselessness. Officer(s) will update the dispatcher that the patient is in potential overdose state. The dispatcher will then update the Fire Department and the ambulance service. Officers shall follow the protocol as outlined in the naloxone training in accordance with \_\_\_\_\_ guidelines.

#### 4.1 Maintenance / Replacement

##### A. First Line Maintenance

- a) An inspection of the naloxone kit shall be the responsibility of the personnel assigned the equipment and will be done each shift.
- b) Missing or damaged naloxone kits will be reported to supervising authorities and directly to the department naloxone program coordinator.
- c) Where any condition necessitates the naloxone kit shall be taken off line and be submitted for replacement to the naloxone program coordinator.